

ANTI-SLAVERY BUGLE.

"NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS."

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WHOLE NO. 127.

From the Massachusetts Quarterly Review.

The Mexican War.

BY THEODORE PARKER.

(Continued.)

It is true that on the 4th of April, 1846, General Paredes did order the commander of the Texas frontier to attack the enemy "by every means which war permits," and on the 18th of April, to the same person, adds, "I suppose you either fighting already, or preparing for the operations of a campaign." "It is indispensable that hostilities be commenced, yourself taking the initiative." But where was the enemy to be attacked? Was he to take the initiative by making an invasion or repelling one?

To answer this question, we are to show what was the western boundary of Texas. Was it the Rio Grande, the Nueces, or some line between them, or elsewhere? Mr. Polk claims to the Rio Grande. These are the arguments which he adduces.

1. Texas as ceded by France in 1803, has been always claimed as extending west to the Rio Grande, and accordingly the United States asserted and maintained their territorial rights to this extent till 1819, when it was ceded to Spain. It is on the strength of this claim that annexation is a re-annexation.

2. The republic of Texas always claimed this river—from the mouth to the source—as her western boundary, and it was recognized as such by Santa Anna himself, in 1836.

3. For more than nine years Texas "exercised many acts of sovereignty and jurisdiction over the territory and inhabitants west of the Nueces."

4. Congress understood that the Rio Grande, from source to mouth, was the boundary of Texas in 1845, when the act of annexation was passed. "This was the Texas which was admitted as one of the States of our Union."

All this is specious—at least to one who knows nothing of the facts; very plausible to one who is more a subject of Authority than a subject of Reason. But certainly Mexico had never admitted the Rio Grande, from source to mouth as her boundary on this side. We think there is no controversy about the limits of Texas, except as it borders on the Mexican territory. Yet uncertainty of limits is recognized by America in the very act of annexation. The "joint resolutions" say: "1. Congress doth consent that the territory properly included within and rightfully belonging to the Republic of Texas, may be created into a new State." And "2. Said State to be formed subject to the adjustment of the Government of all questions of boundary that may arise with other governments." Here the limits are admitted to be doubtful, and are to be adjusted by the government.

Suppose this were all, that the boundary was simply doubtful—what was the just and proper course to pursue? To send an army to the extreme and doubtful limit of the territory which we claimed? If so, then Mexico—who thought at least her claim equally good—had the same right. What if that course had been pursued with England in settling the question of the "Northwestern boundary," or the boundary of the Oregon territory; what if England had acted by the same rule, and the two nations, without a single attempt to settle the matter by negotiation, had sent an "army of occupation" to take military possession, each power up to the extent of its own claims? Why it would have been—like what we have seen in Texas.

But why did not the American government resort to negotiation? Because the Mexican government would not receive a special commissioner appointed for that work? Not at all; she rejected Mr. Slidell because he was not such a special commissioner.

"The sword," says somebody, "ends all popular evils, but cures none." It certainly begins a great many. The reason why the American government sent the sword before the negotiator will appear in due time.

It is by no means clear that the Americans had a good and clear title to the Rio Grande, from end to end. A claim is one thing; a clear title is a little different. Did the American government claim the Rio Grande as the boundary of Louisiana, as ceded by France in 1803? So we claimed Western Florida as a part of the same Louisiana. Mr. Jefferson, in 1805, said its limits were "the Perdido on the east, and the Bravo (the Rio Grande) on the west." It turned out to be a mistake. The claim was purely diplomatic, the claim of much in order to get all that could be had. Such are the morals of pedlers in politics as of pedlers in other wars. America had a claim to the whole of Oregon, from San Francisco to the Russian settlements. Mr. Polk himself claimed up to 54. 40, and with the settled conviction that the British pretensions of title could not be maintained to any portion of the Oregon territory. He asserted "our title to the whole Oregon territory," and thought it was "maintained by irrefragable facts and arguments." The legislature of one of the New England States, we are told, went further, and declared our right up to 54. 49. But somehow, in the thaw of a negotiation, the claim gradually melted away, and reached no further than the 49th parallel of latitude.

It would be easy to show, whatsoever was the true western boundary of Texas, that it was not the Rio Grande. However, we do not intend at present entering upon that discussion. The reader will find much valuable information in the speech of Mr. Senator Benton, and in the two able and learned speeches of Mr. Sovereign, of Maine, delivered the one in the House of Representatives at Washington, Feb. 4th, 1847, and the other in the Legislature of Maine, July 27th, 1847. We shall for the present confine ourselves to the correspondence between Mr. A. J. Donelson and Mr. Buchanan, only premising that Mr. Donelson was sent by the American govern-

ment in March, 1845, to Texas, to complete the work of annexation. We shall show from this correspondence—

1. That it was well known that Texas had no claim to the Rio Grande as her western boundary.

2. That war was expected as the consequence of the annexation of Texas.

3. That there was a concerted scheme to throw the blame of the war upon Mexico, by provoking her to commence hostilities.

1. IT WAS WELL KNOWN THAT TEXAS HAD NO JUST CLAIM TO THE RIO GRANDE. "It is believed that Mexico is concentrating troops on the Rio Grande, where Texas has, as yet, established no posts."—p. 53.

Mr. Jones, President of the Republic of Texas, issued a proclamation on the 4th of June, 1845, at the end of which he says, "I do hereby declare and proclaim a cessation of hostilities by land and sea against the Republic of Mexico."—p. 63. But the Mexican forces were still east of the Rio Grande, though west of the Nueces. The Charge saw the effect which this proclamation, issued under the circumstances, would have upon the claim to the Rio Grande—this will appear in the sequel.

June 23d, 1845, he writes to Mr. Buchanan, "It is the policy of those who are on the side of Mexico, to throw upon the United States the responsibility of a war for the country between the Nueces and the Rio Grande. That territory, you are aware, has been in the possession of both parties. Texas has held in peace Corpus Christi; Mexico has held San Antonio. Both parties have had occasional possession of Laredo, and other higher points."—p. 74.

June 23d, he writes to Commodore Stockton in relation to the prospects of a war, and adds, "It is to be hoped, however, that Mexico will yet prefer to settle by treaty the points in dispute," that is, the question of limits.—p. 78.

Again, July 24, he writes to Mr. Buchanan, "my position is, that we can hold (because we have a good title) Corpus Christi and all other points up to the Nueces. If attacked, [while in territory which the Mexicans acknowledge as part of Texas] the right of defence will authorize us to expel the Mexicans as far as the Rio Grande."—p. 78.

"The government [of Texas] left for treaty arrangement the boundary question in the propositions for a treaty of definite peace."—p. 79. This refers to "the preliminary articles of the negotiation" offered by President Jones to the Mexican government. The 3d article is as follows: "Limits and other subjects of mutual interest to be settled by negotiation."—p. 55.

June 28th, he writes to General Taylor, advising him where to station his troops.—"Corpus Christi is said to be as healthy as Pensacola, a convenient place for supplies, and is the most western point now occupied by Texas."—p. 83. Yet Corpus Christi is on the west bank of the Nueces. "The occupation of the country between the Nueces and the Rio Grande is a disputed question."—p. 83.

July 11th, he thus writes to Mr. Buchanan:

"You will have observed in my correspondence with this government [of Texas] there has been no discussion of the question of limits between Mexico and Texas. The joint resolutions of our Congress left the question an open one, and the preliminary proposition made by this [the Texan] government [namely, the third article quoted on the last page] left the question in the same state, and although this [the Texan] government has since indicated a point on the Rio Grande for the [future] occupation of our troops, I did not consider this circumstance as varying the question, since the President, but a few weeks before, issued a proclamation suspending hostilities between Texas and Mexico, the practical effect of which was to leave the question precisely as it stood when our joint resolutions passed—Mexico in possession of one portion of the territory, [between the Nueces and the Rio Grande] and Texas of another. If the President of Texas, instead of giving that proclamation the scope he did, [by making an entire suspension of hostilities while the Mexican army was on the east of the Rio Grande], had made it conditional upon the withdrawal of all Mexican authority to the west bank of the Rio Grande, or in failure thereof, [of withdrawing the forces beyond that river], had notified Mexico that forcible means would have been continued, to maintain the jurisdiction of Texas as far as that river, the case would have been different, and our rights and duties consequent upon an invasion of Texas, [an invasion by Mexico of the territory between the Rio Grande and Nueces], after her [the Mexican] acceptance of our proposals, would have been accordingly changed." That is, Mexico would have acknowledged that our claims to that territory had a respectable foundation. But the Texan President had little confidence in that claim, and never offered such a condition! "Hence you will have perceived, that in my reply to Mr. Allen's [the Texas Secretary of State] note of the 28th ult., I omitted an allusion to his suggestion of a point on the Rio Grande for the occupation of our troops."

The reason doubtless, was because Mr. Donelson knew the occupation of a point on the Rio Grande was an act of war against Mexico, and did not himself wish to take the initiative by commencing hostilities.

"The proclamation of a truce between the two nations, founded on propositions mutually acceptable to them, leaving the question of boundary not only an open one, but Mexico in possession of the east bank of the Rio Grande, seemed to me inconsistent with the expedition that in defence of the claim of Texas, our troops should march immediately to that river. What the Executive of Texas

had determined not to fight for, but to settle by negotiation, to say the least of it, could as well be left to the United States on the same conditions."

Mr. Donelson took this course because he did not wish to have a public altercation with the Texan President "in regard to an important measure of his administration." Still he thinks the Texan "claim" to the Rio Grande ought to be maintained. The only question was,

"Whether, under the circumstances, we should take a position to make war for this claim, in the face of an acknowledged right on the part of this [the Texan] government that it could be settled by negotiation. I at once decided that we should take no such position, but should regard only as within the limits of our protection that portion of territory actually possessed by Texas, and which she did not consider as subject to negotiation. The Congress of Texas would have passed a resolution affirming the claim to the Rio Grande, if they had deemed it expedient in this matter to manifest their disapprobation of the treaty preferred by President Jones, or to oppose the inference which might be drawn from proclamation, that Texas admitted the right of Mexico to keep an armed force this side of the Rio Grande."—p. 89.

Mr. Donelson thought it inexpedient "for Texas to attempt a forcible possession of the Rio Grande," because

"Leaving out of view the difficulty of conducting such an enterprise against the consent of the [Texan] Executive, the influence on the Mexican population [the entire population] bordering the Rio Grande, would have been unfavorable to the United States. These people, long harassed by the military exactions of their own government, [the Mexican government, though Mr. Polk insists that Texas for more than nine years has exercised sovereignty here,] seek for nothing so ardently as escape from violence. They have been often visited by the Texans, who in revenge of their slaughtered comrades, and of the faithful conduct of Santa Anna, have not been disposed to mitigate the blows of retaliation." On the other hand, "Texas, by remaining passive, is gradually strengthening her ability to introduce, by peaceful means, her authority as far up the Rio Grande as she may please."—p. 90.

Mr. Donelson then states the grounds on which the claim to the Rio Grande would be defensible.

1. "The revolutionary right of the people of Texas to resist oppression and enforce such a political organization as they may deem necessary."

2. The acknowledgment of Santa Anna in 1836, by which Texas was prevented from following up the advantages of victory, among which was the opportunity of establishing herself on the Rio Grande.

3. The capacity of Texas, if not now, at least in a short time, to establish by force her claim to this boundary. This capacity is fairly inferrible from the offer of Mexico to recognize her independence, and is self-evident to all who have any knowledge of the relative power and position of Mexico and Texas.

4. "The United States, in addition to the foregoing grounds, will have the older one, founded on the Louisiana claim."

5. "But, all these considerations are but subsidiary to the necessity which exists for the establishment of the Rio Grande as the boundary between the two nations." "Texas has at pleasure taken possession of her [the Mexican] posts there, and has only suspended jurisdiction because it was inconvenient to maintain it. On such grounds it cannot be doubted that Mexico already considers the whole of the territory between the Rio Grande and the Nueces as lost to her."

"There is a disposition in some members to resort to some action, the expectation of Texas that the Rio Grande will be maintained as the boundary, but no provision making this a *quid pro quo* in our action hereafter is due."—pp. 91, 92.

Let us take a word of comment from another source. In 1836, General Jackson sent Mr. Meritt to Texas, to learn the state of things. Mr. Meritt thus writes, in August, 1836:

"It was the intention of this [the Texan] government, immediately after the battle of San Jacinto, to have claimed from the Rio Grande along the river to the thirtieth degree of latitude, thence due west to the Pacific. It was found, however, that this would not strike a convenient point in California, and that the territory now determined on would be sufficient for a new republic." "The political limits of Texas proper were the Nueces River on the west." &c. "The additional territory claimed by Texas since the declaration of independence, will increase her population at least 15,000."—Doc. of H. of Rep., 2d Sess., 24th Cong., No. 25.

Mr. C. J. Ingersoll, in his speech on the 2d of March, 1845, said,

"The deserts between the Nueces and the Bravo [the Rio Grande] are the natural boundaries. There ends the Valley of the West. There Mexico begins. While peace is cherished that boundary will be respected. Not till the spirit of conquest rages, will the people on either side molest or mix with each other."

(To be Continued.)

REAL WANTS.—Man was created to be a living soul, and not to be an alchemist; and the real want of his heart is sympathy, affection, love, and not the philosopher's stone. It would not be more unreasonable to transplant a flower out of black earth into gold dust, than it is for a person to let money-getting harden his heart into contempt, or into impatience of the little attentions, the merriments and the carresses of domestic life.

* The correspondence is published in Doc. No. 2, 29th Congress, 1st Session.

The National Bazaar.

From the North Star.

It was our happiness last week to attend this splendid exhibition of anti-slavery industry, taste, skill, elegance, and beauty, held in Faneuil Hall, Boston. From representations which we had heard, and descriptions which we had read, our expectations were very high; but high as they were, they were more than gratified. On entering the vast and venerable hall, the manner and grandeur of its decoration reminded us strongly of the old, old, but beautiful Gothic cathedrals of Europe. For the special decoration of the hall, too numerous to mention. This, too, all surrounded and decorated with evergreen, in every graceful shape and form, and in every graceful shape and form. On either side, and all around the table, were tables connected from one end of the hall to the other, and only divided from each other by multitudes of forms of living green rising between them. Some of the more youthful of the ladies wore wreaths of evergreen about their heads, as if determined to be in unity with the natural and artificial beauty surrounding them.

It would be pleasant to be in such a place at any time, but to be there in the glorious cause of righteous liberty, surrounded by the old and tried friends of the cause; meeting and conversing with many of them for the first time since our return from England; and witnessing the ardor of their zeal, and gathering light and life from their lofty communications, made it a delightful occasion to us, and one which we wish every friend of the cause could share. England, Ireland, Scotland, and the continent were represented by various useful, rich, elegant and beautiful works from those countries deepened, in our mind, the earnest sincerity and devotion to the cause, which often filled our heart with grateful admiration during our sojourn in those lands. Noble was the devotion and great the industry that sent those beautiful works to our shores, and laid them on the pure altar of Christian Philanthropy. Every article was a silent but powerful pleader in behalf of the American slave, and a telling rebuke of the guilty slaveholder of the South, and his much more guilty allies of the North. The women of monarchical England pleading with their sisters in republican America, to quit the infernal practice of trading in the bodies and souls of men, and making merchandise of the bodies of their sable sisters; and this, too, in old Faneuil Hall, the "Cradle of Liberty," the birth-place of American independence—where was nursed the young spirit of the revolution, and where now hang the pictures of Washington, Adams, Hancock, Warren, and others, who seventy years ago fought a British King in defence of American liberty! Scotland, too, joins the appeal with the names of her forty thousand daughters. What a rebuke is here!

In looking upon the labors of the dear friends at home as well as abroad, we felt ashamed of their superior devotion. We never feel more ashamed of our humble efforts in the cause of emancipation, than when we contrast them with the silent, unobserved, and unappreciated efforts of those through whose constant and persevering endeavors this annual exhibition is given to the American public. Anti-slavery authors and orators may be said to receive compensation for what they do, in the applause which must, sooner or later, redound to them; but not so with the thousands whose works of use and beauty adorn this fair. It is for them to work, unaided and unknown, and sometimes unrequited for; and many of them unable to see the good that results from their efforts. Evidently no sinister motive can enter into such action; and yet, noble souls they! they have a great and glorious reward. The consciousness of having done something toward releasing from cruel bondage, even one sister, and the gratitude of that sister going up in glory to God for deliverance from thralldom, is a happiness to the pure mind, which as far transcends that derived from the praise of men, as heaven transcends earth, and eternity, time. Let proud pro-slavery congregations get up fairs to build and beautify their churches; let them labor to cushion their pews, carpet their floors, and ornament their pulpits; they may indeed reap the reward that results from the exercise of skill and industry, but the thought must come, after all—We have worshipped ourselves, rather than God; we have been looking to our own ease and comfort, rather than relieving those who are unable to help themselves. Such persons know nothing of the holy satisfaction consequent upon unselfish labor and effort in behalf of the hated and enslaved of our kind. This is emphatically the great religious movement of the day—one in which the laborer is taught to look only on the source of all good for reward. The history of the Boston Fair is interesting, instructive and encouraging. It shows what may be accomplished by unwavering fidelity, unflinching industry, and patient devotion to a good cause. The first (of which this is the fourteenth fair), was held, we believe, in a small room, No. 46, Washington street. At that time few ventured to attend it, and fewer to assist it. A

few ladies only were found willing to encounter the odium of attending such a place. Fourteen years have passed away, and our fair, after working its way through the lower rooms of Marlborough Chapel, and the more commodious Amory Hall, finds place in the "old cradle of liberty," and large as is the crowd, this fourteen year's growth is becoming too large for it. The fact is, our fair is becoming one of the most popular and general exhibitions of the year. We are glad of its prosperity, not because we love popularity, but because of the change in public opinion which it indicates. We know that temptations have been cast upon those who most prominently in considering this fair, it is said they seek popularity, and play into the hands of the Beacon street aristocracy. The institution is base. Where has aristocracy, cotton-ocracy or slave-ocracy received more faithful rebukes within the last few weeks than in the Liberator of Boston? What amount of money was realized by the fair, we do not know; probably not so much this year as last. Our money, like our country's honor, is being squandered on our hired assassins in Mexico, and the one is becoming as scarce as the other. The security of money will account for a decrease (if there be any) of the proceeds of the fair this year. But, be the sum little or much, it is in good hands, and will be faithfully appropriated to the dissemination of light on the subject of slavery; and we are sure it will do much toward disposing the public mind favorably to the cause.

The Bazaar itself was a sort of anti-slavery meeting. Several evenings were devoted to addresses from well known anti-slavery speakers, all of whom were listened to with surprising attention, considering the many attractions in other directions. It was our lot to make the last anti-slavery speech in Faneuil Hall on the last night of the old year.

Letter from Auburn—the Whig Party.

Of all the various parties that desire to tinker in some nook or corner of the Ship of State, the Whigs seem determined to make themselves the most inconsistent, unprincipled, and ridiculous. Ever since the crack of the Southern whip that drove the North into the support of the stealing of Texas, its annexation and attendant war, the Whigs, or a portion of them, have been loud in denouncing those whom the circumstances of power have put in a position to be accountable for all the mischief. They are vehement in their denunciations of poor Polk, as if he was not a machine set up by the South to work as they might please. The war was wrong, all wrong—declared without authority or cause. It is villainous, infamous, murderous, and Polk is the murderer and villain. This view of the war I am not inclined to dispute. But while these same Whigs are crying out against the war; while they speak in round terms of indignation against the splendid victories or beautiful sights of the battle-field, they go for the "country right or wrong." While they denounce the "slave power" as doing mischief, there is scarcely an editor that dares express an opinion against any one of the acting chiefs of the invading banditti now in Mexico, or against him who is personally interested in the extension of slavery and the increase of the slave power, the pauper of Abolition, as a Presidential candidate. I mean pauper, because he is supported by men and women for whose labor he never pays. A pauper! Aye, worse; a robber of the rights of those who earn their bread and his. Pre-eminence among the inconsistent, contradictory, semi-liberty loving editors, stands Hon. Mr. May, who seems perfectly willing to run the Whig party up Salt River, if he can only have Henry Clay to pilot them. Nor would we object to that. Which of the contending parties come upstair in the unprincipled scramble for office, matters but little—perhaps nothing to the cause of Emancipation. What we would like to see is, as the man of Ashland hath it, the merit of consistency.—When the Whigs claim a love of liberty, and ask the Abolitionists to help them, as an Anti-Slavery party, they must expect to act in accordance with their professions. Almost all of the journals North have, within a few years, spoken against Slavery. Yet where is the one that dare say they disapprove of Clay and Taylor for President. Some reject one—some the other. Taylor is rejected by some because he is not a Whig clear through—independent—the most meritorious quality he possesses. He may be honest, too, for he confesses that his long service in butchering men has made a fool of him on subjects that school-boys are familiar with. Nevertheless, should the South crack her whip, these same editors would spring into the harness and draw for Taylor and the infamous war. Indeed, the Whigs are now taking position in support of the War right or wrong. They begin to think it popular among the rowdy mass of fighting men, and as these hold the balance of power, of course they will defend the war party, or in turn become its most vehement supporters. See how far the chivalry have whipped in the great Whig organ of the Empire State. Speaking of the National Intelligencer's view of the President's Message, it says:

"It proves, all too conclusively, that the war in which we are engaged, is one of 'false pretences,' and that the 'cause of quarrel,' on the part of our Government, is not 'just.' That article defines and clinches the speeches of Mr. Corwin in the Senate, and of Mr. Clay at Lexington, both of which had for their object, to prove that our Government is in the wrong. Conceding to those distinguished statesmen, and to the Intelligencer, the best and purest motives, we are constrained to doubt whether the laudable objects they have at heart, can be accomplished by such means. We cannot bring ourselves to believe that a Peace is to be obtained, or the welfare and prosperity of the Country promoted, by pre-

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ing to Mexico and the World, that we are in the wrong. On the contrary, we apprehend that eminent Whig statesmen destroy their ability for usefulness by taking the only issue which can entrench the Administration. A Government may involve the country in an unwise or even an unjust war; but being in, the People will stand by their Country. And the more fiery the ordeal, and the harder we are crowded, the more unflinchingly will the fighting end the voting masses adhere to the Country, and to the Administration, as its embodiment. In other, and more emphatic words, the people will, in times of war, go for the Country, right or wrong. Add to

Polk, Buchanan, Cass, &c. &c., with a determination as cordial as language can express. But we are unwilling to give them high vantage ground. We cannot consent to see such miserable, pusillanimous, pandering creatures sustained by the patriotism of this great Republic. They are unworthy of, and can only obtain this advantage, when the Whig party has been thrown into a false position."

This is an honest confession, that to save their party they will continue to send men and money to Mexico, to butcher those whom it acknowledges to be right in defending their homes. The war is wrong, but men must be sacrificed on the altar of Whiggery in order to get Whigs into power. Mexico is right, but we Whigs must stop saying so, and vote for men to be murdered, that our lust of power may be gratified. It is infamous, but the Websters, Clays and Seabirds, will educate their sons for human butchery, and send them to do what Northern Whigs universally acknowledge to be an invading a country without cause; in other words, a robbing, marauding banditti, in order that they may stay a Mexican, and cover themselves and the Whig party with the glory that is a murderer's reward. Such is the honesty of the Whigs, as a party, and if any dare be honest, and practice as he preaches, the leaders forthwith reprimand him for speaking and acting rightly. Policy must be consulted before honesty, and any sacrifice is too great that will elevate a long fasting party to office. These are the men who, for the sake of party, uphold and become the leaders of

"The refuse of society, the dregs of all that is most vile: Their cold hearts blend All that is mean and villainous, with rage Which hopelessness of good, and self-contempt. Alone might kindle. They are decked with wealth Honor, and power, then are sent abroad To do their work. The pestilence that stalks In triumph through some Eastern land, Is less destroying." E. W. C. January 1st, 1848.

ALABAMA.—The Mobile correspondent of the Sun says that resolutions have been introduced into the Legislature of that State, declaring that under no circumstances will that body recognize as binding, any act of the Federal Government, which has for its object the prohibition of Slavery in any territory, to be acquired either by conquest or treaty, south of the Missouri Compromise.—The following is also one of a series of resolutions:

Resolved, That this assembly regard the act of Pennsylvania, and other acts of like character, passed by non-slaveholding States, as palpable violations of the Constitution, and as dangerous in their consequences, as the Wilmot Proviso; and that we should regard any compromise or settlement of the latter, without effectually putting down the former, and expunging them from the Statute Books, as a most unsafe and dangerous termination of the question for the slaveholding States.

Senator Dickinson's Resolutions.

We regret that these resolutions were offered by any Senator, but more especially that they were offered by a Senator from a free State.

Party, in its stern demands, requires base services, often of its doves; but never can it demand, in its worst form, the sacrifice of human liberty, or the hope on which that liberty rests.

There is no public man, so ignorant, or so hesitated with venality, who does not know, that the most effectual way to strike down the friends of emancipation, in the slave States, is, for free-State men, to propose some plan for the retention of slavery. It is all a mistake to suppose, that the far South—the planting States—do not desire this. They do.—Whether right, or wrong, they are anxious for it—not that it may increase their political power—(though this consideration has a wide influence), but chiefly, that they may have a place, or country, into which to send their surplus slave population. The only effect, therefore, any proposition, which looks to an extension of slavery, can have, is, to weaken the emancipation cause in the border States, and strengthen slavery in the Union. If Senator Dickinson covets this honor, he has it. He has done all in his power, at least, to ensure it.

It is almost wrong in us to suppose, that the questions, whether Congress has the power to create slavery, whether if free territory be admitted, slaves can exist upon it, have ever been considered by Senator Dickinson of New York. We must conclude they have not. It is evident, indeed, from his resolutions, that he has not bestowed upon them a serious thought. Yet at the very time, almost, that he was laboring to convince the South, and the country, that slavery may be extended, able Southern men were laboring to convince the South and the country, that, under the law, no such extension could be made. His resolutions were offered on the 14th ult. On the 11th of that month an able writer in the New Orleans Delta, one of the best of Southern papers, showed that, whether the South looked to Congress or not, one

had any idea who the Liberty party would nominate for the Presidency? We told him it had borrowed a man from the Independent Democrats, named John P. Hale. He did not ask who John P. Hale was, but it is doubtful whether he knew.

The people didn't want to buy books, they didn't want to subscribe for papers, they didn't want to hear about slavery—it was no concern of theirs. The Whigs, you know, are the anti-slavery party, and yet the only subscriber we got at Beeson's X Roads is a Democrat—the only man there who cared about investigating the question of slavery, and the responsibilities of the North, is one that the professed anti-slavery Whigs probably regard as a pro-slavery man; and yet the old proverb remains as true as ever, "Actions speak louder than words."

A COLORED SCHOOL.

On our way to New Vienna from Beeson's X Roads, we visited a colored school taught by Charles Hurd, a former Georgian slave. He has about thirty-five scholars of all ages, sizes, and complexion—some of so deep a jet that none would suspect them of being allied to the white oppressors of this land, and some of so fair and delicate a complexion that not the slightest tinge of African blood was perceptible to the casual observer. Among the latter was a girl of twelve or fourteen years of age whose regular classical features were far more beautiful than those of any person we have seen for a long time. Some of the scholars were very small children, some of them men and women. One mother was there with her child, both learning to spell, and both desirous to acquire knowledge. Some of the boys were as good readers as we ever saw for children of their age, and would have done credit to any school. One little girl was pointed out to us who had been at her studies but a week, and had in that time learned her alphabet and to spell words of three letters, and yet because her younger sister had made more rapid progress, she became so much discouraged that she was almost ready to abandon her book. Many of the colored people of that neighborhood appear to feel the importance of giving their children, and obtaining themselves too, as good an education as the prejudices of the people and the opportunity afforded them will permit.

Our opportunities for mailing letters are so unfavorable to their speedy transmission that, you must not be disappointed if they are somewhat irregular in their arrival.

Editors.

The Presidency.

It appears that Gen. Taylor, notwithstanding the warm invitations given him, declines visiting the Northern and Eastern cities just now. This will be unwelcome news to thousands of the patriotic citizens of the North. The lovers of glory want to do honor to this hero—the widower of women—the commander of the Cuba bloodbath—the champion of slavery. The general, it is said, considers himself a candidate for the Presidency. The people, he says, have nominated him, and he does not feel at liberty to decline!

A correspondent of the New York Mirror, writing from Washington, says that Henry Clay has written a letter to a friend, stating "that he will not run for the Presidency in opposition to Gen. Taylor." If this be so, the General is in a fair way to be a successful candidate. The Whig presses of the North, with very few exceptions, will probably soon be zealously and earnestly engaged in blazoning to the world the unexampled virtue, talent and patriotism of General Taylor. Aye, and they will clearly demonstrate to the mass of the Whig party, that he is, and always has been, a most earnest and consistent opposer of the Mexican war, and will convince the anti-slavery Whigs that he is the uncompromising opposer of slavery—scarcely surpassed, in this respect, by the great "immoderate" himself! It is a mark of wisdom in Mr. Clay to decline being a candidate with Taylor in the field. He has no military renown to aid him. True, he felt "half inclined," a year ago, "to ask for some nook or corner in the army" in which he might serve to avenge the wrongs done to his country; and thought he "might yet be able to capture or slay a Mexican," but this is not sufficient for the lovers of military glory. They are little disposed to take the will for the deed. This half inclination, to get into some nook or corner, and kill a Mexican, would avail him but little against a man who has stood at the head of the army and slain his thousands, or what is more "glorious," commanded the poor tools of the slave power to do it for him.

Wholesale acts of murder, committed to extend and perpetuate the "sum of all villainies," slavery—are what render General Taylor available to the Presidency. To be the idol of this nation, a man must be no common sinner; he must be a giant in crime—the embodiment of the wickedness of the nation.

We are not prophesying. Gen. Taylor may not run for the Presidency; or, if he does, he may be defeated. If unsuccessful, it will be because a worse man is found to run against him—one more thoroughly wedded to slavery.

Who, with a true regard for the welfare of his country and his race, can have a heart to engage in the approaching political struggle? We do not see how any one, who has given

examined the question, can remain a member of the government, and go to the polls and vote even for a good man—if it is possible to conceive of such being a candidate—with such men for competitors as the two great political parties will support. He who goes to the polls agrees by so doing, that the successful candidate shall be President, while he casts his vote, supposing him to support such, cannot be elected. We see not how any one can deliberately enter an organized band of murderers and robbers, agreeing when he does so, that the man whom a majority shall select, shall control the band—and that too, when he knows, in all human probability, the rascal robber and murderer amongst them, will be their chosen ruler—without becoming a participant in their crimes. Is it possible, then, for consistent anti-slavery men to vote under this government?

Congressional.

In the Senate there has been considerable discussion upon the Mexican War.

Mr. Calhoun made a long, and in some respects an able speech in favor of his resolutions, on the 4th inst. He took the same positions which he occupied last winter. He opposed a vigorous prosecution of the war, and advocated the policy of occupying a defensive line. He showed that the course advised by the president would inevitably tend to the extinction of the Government of Mexico.

Final action had not, at last accounts, been taken upon Mr. Calhoun's resolutions.

On the 5th, the Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to raise an additional military force. Several amendments were proposed to the bill, which elicited a very animated debate, in which Messrs. Crittenden, Cass, Calhoun, and others participated. The amendments were lost and the bill ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. The following is the bill as it was ordered to be engrossed:

That, in addition to the present military establishment of the United States, there shall be raised and organized, under the direction of the President, for and during the war with Mexico, if in his opinion the exigencies of the war require such a further increase of force, ten regiments of infantry, each to be composed of the same number and rank of commissioned and non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates as are provided for a regiment of infantry for the war under existing laws, and who shall require the same pay, rations, bounties, and allowances, according to their respective grades, and be subject to the same regulations and to the rules and articles of war: Provided, That all the commissioned officers authorized by this act shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

"Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That there shall be appointed one surgeon and two assistant surgeons to each regiment authorized by the foregoing section, each of whom, previous to such appointment, shall be examined and approved in the manner prescribed by the first clause of the first section of an act to increase and regulate the pay of the surgeons and assistant surgeons of the army, approved June 30, 1834."

On the 6th, the consideration of the bill was resumed. Mr. Hale took the floor and spoke at considerable length against the bill, and in opposition to the war. His speech is said to have been exceedingly able, and uncompromising. The Senate then adjourned.

House.—Numerous anti-slavery petitions have been presented, which have been quietly received and laid upon the table, generally by small majorities, a considerable portion of the members not voting.

Mr. Hudson moved a resolution to appoint a committee, directing them to enquire into the expediency of requesting the President to withdraw our armies in Mexico to the East bank of the Rio Grande, to propose terms of peace with Mexico, offering to relinquish all claim to indemnity, and proposing that the desert between the Nueces and the Rio Grande, shall be the boundary between the two countries; providing Mexico will agree to pay all just claims due from her to citizens of the United States. After considerable debate the vote was taken on the adoption of the resolution and lost. Yeas 41, Nays 147.

Mr. Dickey moved the appointment of a committee, to confer with the President and consult as to the best means of concluding the war in a manner honorable and just to both belligerents. The resolution was laid over.

Mr. Hampton, of Pennsylvania, moved that any of the Mexican States now under the military control of the United States, may be admitted from time to time as States or Territories of the American Union, upon application of the majority of the people of such State or Territory. Ordered to lay over.

Mr. Houston, the whig member from Delaware, introduced a resolution of thanks to Gen. Taylor, and his army, for their "brilliant exploit" at Buena Vista!

Mr. Henly, of Indiana, moved to amend, by the addition of these words: "engaged as they were in defending the rights and honor of the nation."

This amendment, Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, proposed further to amend by adding "in a war unnecessarily, and unconstitutionally begun by the President of the United States."

The question was taken on the last amendment and carried. Yeas 85, Nays 81.

So the house has declared that the war was unnecessarily and unconstitutionally begun! Why endorse it then, and vote supplies for carrying it on?

Letter from J. W. Walker.

CARROLLTON JAIL, Jan. 3, 1848.

FRIENDS EDITORS:

I have no doubt but many of the Anti-Slavery friends will be anxious to hear the result of the Methodist prosecution, I therefore at this my first opportunity, send a line or two on this subject. On Saturday last (1st) the constable, or agent of the Methodists, came to my house to see if he could find anything that he might take (steal) according to law. Not finding anything which 'the law' did not allow, although I told him there was a lot of "Brotherhood of Thieves" in the book case, he returned the execution, when this (Monday) morning he came with an execution for my body, and a commitment to this (Carrollton) Jail.

I am in jail, that is, in a room in the Sheriff's house, treated very kindly by him, to remain till I am legally discharged. I understand a writ of habeas corpus is granted, and I shall either be discharged to-night or remanded to prison. Let the case terminate as it may, I am not the first thrown into prison by a heartless, soulless, Godless religion.

Ten o'clock, P. M. I was taken at half-past seven this evening on the above mentioned writ, issued by Judge Hunter at the instance of Mr. Van Brown. The points raised were that the writ or commitment was that I was committed for debt, &c. I need not tell you the points, they were legal blunders somewhere. The Judge decided that I could not be held, and I was therefore discharged after being a prisoner about twelve hours. This will mortify the pious Methodists, as also the Presbyterian Squire, who now has to whistle for costs, for the county won't pay costs when the state fails in any of the proceedings.

I pity the poor constable, for he has been kind as he could well be, in taking me thirteen miles to Jail; he procured good accommodations, &c., for which I am afraid he will get nothing.

The trial on the writ of habeas corpus cost the county \$6.50. So much for Squire Dunlap's folly.

I shall return to my family to-morrow, all being well. My wife bore it like a Spartan I was going to say, but I will say like a Christian. I more than ever realize the truth of the declaration that the Church is a Brotherhood of Thieves.

Yours in haste as ever,

W.

Messrs. Palfrey and Giddings.

Quite an excitement has been produced in the Whig ranks, on account of the course of J. G. Palfrey and J. R. Giddings, relative to the election of Speaker of the House of Representatives. Their refusal to vote for Mr. Winthrop is regarded as treachery to their party. Mr. Winthrop was considered a sound Whig, was the personal friend of Mr. Palfrey, and both being from Massachusetts, it was regarded as particularly outrageous that he should vote against him. "Ho sea Bigelow," in a long poetical article published in the Boston Courier, thus expresses, in his humorous and instructive style, the feelings of the Massachusetts Whigs:

"No! Has he? He haist, though! What? Voted agin him? Ef the bird of our country could ketch him she'd skin him! It seem's though I see her, with wrath in each quill, Like a chancery lawyer, a fien her bill; And grindin her talents as sharp as any nat'r! To pounce, like a writ, on the back of the traitor! Forgive me my friends if I seem to be het, But a crisis like this must with vigor be met; When an Arnold the star-spangled banner bestains, Whole fowls of July's seem to bile in my veins."

Who is Robt. C. Winthrop? He is what is called a "War Whig." He favored the annexation of Texas. He voted in favor of the Mexican War; and declared, on the floor of Congress, his intention to continue to vote men and money for the prosecution of the war, until a peace was conquered. There was probably no other Whig among all the Northern doughfaces in Congress, to whom the South had less objection as Speaker of the House. Mr. Holmes, of South Carolina—a Democrat—left the House on the third ballot; and thus decided the election of Mr. Winthrop. Would he have done this, if even the "democracy" of the South had seriously opposed it? No. The Southern members knew him to be true to Slavery and they preferred him to any other man, either Whig or Democrat, whom they had any hope of electing.

One would think that the Whig party—and especially the Massachusetts Whigs, who are loud and long in their declarations of opposition to the war, and their denunciation of the Democratic party on account of it—could scarcely have the hardihood to denounce those who voted against such a man for the office of Speaker. It is cheering that there are even two men in the Whig party who are willing sometimes to sacrifice party feeling to principle.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLVILLE RAILROAD.—The commencement of this road, as we learn from the Pittsburgh Dispatch, was celebrated by the citizens of Allegheny Co. on the 28th of Dec. The undertaking is one in which the business public both of the east and west, are doubly interested.

The Massachusetts Quarterly Review.

The above is the title of a periodical published in Boston, Edited by R. W. Emerson and Theodore Parker. The first number of which was issued a month or two ago.

This Review, will, we trust, exert a happy influence. Its literary character is of the highest order, and it is true to the laws of human progress. The leading article in the number before us, is that upon the Mexican War, which we commenced publishing a few weeks ago—and are continuing from week to week—on our first page. We hope no one will be prevented from reading this article on account of its length, as it is, perhaps, the most able exposition of the causes and objects of the war that has been given to the public. The other principal articles, are, "Thoughts on Art," "Condition and prospects of Greece," and "Life and Writings of Agassiz." They are all attractive, interesting, and instructive.

Each No. of the Quarterly contains about 75 pages. Terms \$3 per annum.

THE PRISONER'S FRIEND.—The third volume of this valuable paper commenced with the year 1848. The paper is enlarged and makes an elegant appearance. It is devoted principally to the abolition of Capital Punishment, and to improvement in the manner of treating criminals.

We publish the Prospectus in another column.

Subscriptions will be received at this office.

NORTH STAR.—The second No. published Jan. 7th, has been received. The Star will be issued regularly in future. On our first page will be found a highly interesting account of the New England Anti-Slavery Bazaar, from the pen of Mr. Douglass.

The Ex. Com. of the Western A. S. Society will meet at Salem on the last day of the present month, a week before the usual time of meeting. Important business makes this change necessary.

General Items.

There were 445 convicts in the Ohio Penitentiary on the 1st of November last, of whom were females, 297 were white persons and 48 colored.

Of these convicts 297 can read and write—69 can read print only—19 cannot read intelligibly and 23 cannot read at all.

Much is said about the Gold and Silver mines of Mexico. They are thought by many to be immensely profitable. Those, however, best qualified to judge, regard them in a very different light—far more profit, with much less risk, can be realized by working the coal mines of the United States—so say those who have examined the subject.

The account published in our last, of the failure of Jos. Conrad, the celebrated Atlantic mail contractor, turns out to be incorrect.

OHIO LEGISLATURE.—Nothing of importance is doing in the Legislature. A petition from certain citizens from Richmond co., praying that Thomas Corwin might be recalled from the Senate of the United States, and placed in the Penitentiary or Lunatic Asylum during the continuance of the Mexican war, was received by the Senate and referred to the Judiciary Committee. The petitioners represented that the course of Mr. Corwin in relation to the war, was such as to make his recall necessary. The Judiciary Committee reported a series of resolutions condemning the war, declaring it to have been begun by a most palpable usurpation of Executive power, and justifying the course pursued by Mr. Corwin. The report was laid upon the table to be printed.

According to a statement made by Joseph Sturge, England has expended in wars, since the time of the Norman conquest, the enormous sum of £1,437,000,000, and sacrificed the lives of 3,910,000 human beings! Even at the present time—a time of peace, only 2s 6d out of every 20s paid in taxation, is required for the support of the civil government, while the remaining 17s 6d goes to pay and provide for war.

Rev. Walton M. Lowrie, Presbyterian Missionary in India, has been murdered in the Chinese sea by pirates.

Mr. W. Heaton, of New York, has invented a printing press which is said to print off eight sheets in a single revolution of the cylinder, taking an impression on both sides of each sheet. It will print not less than twenty thousand sheets per hour.

ANOTHER AWFUL STEAMBOAT EXPLOSION.—On the 2nd inst., the Steamboat Blue Ridge, Capt. Summers, blew up with a terrible explosion a few miles from Gallipolis, on the Ohio river, killing and wounding a number of the passengers and crew. The number of the killed has not yet reached us.

The accident is said to have been produced by the boilers being old and defective, together with an insufficiency of water. The boilers have been in use more than nine years.

The sum annually expended for bread in Great Britain and Ireland, it is said, amounts to twenty-five millions sterling, while the money expended in distilled and fermented liquors, amounts to upwards of fifty millions.

The North Star.

Those who wish to subscribe for the North Star are reminded that Samuel Brooke, of Salem, is an agent for that paper.

Persons subscribing for the Star can send directly to Wm. C. Nell, Rochester, N. Y. (its place of publication) or to Samuel Brooke, Salem, Columbia co., V. Nicholson, Harveysburgh, Warren co., O., or to Joel P. Davis, Economy, Wayne co., Indiana. Any person sending the payment for four subscribers to one address may have a copy of the paper for one year gratis. S. B.

To Correspondents.

B. M. C. We will try to find room soon for the communications sent—don't know when B. & L. will return.

G. W. B. Next week.

J. W. W. Wrote to him several weeks ago. Has he not received it?

T. D. Will see by the receipts that T. G's. paper is paid to No. 150, and the others to No. 178, a year in advance.

Celebration at Leesville.

DEAR FRIEND:—

Will you be so kind as to state in the Bugle that "the Sons and Daughters of Freedom" of Leesburgh will have a celebration on the 26th inst. and invite B. S. and J. E. Jones to spend the day with them if they can so arrange it on their return. We also hope to have the company of Samuel Brooke, and some other of the Salem friends.

Yours,

J. W. WALKER.

Leesville Jan. 9, 1848. Saml. Brooke authorizes us to say that he will attend the celebration if his health permits. The Editors of the Bugle will probably be engaged in the southern part of the State, so as to be unable to return by the 26th.

Receipts.

S. Ferguson, Dalton,	\$2.00-132
Hoel Hatch, Granger,	1.00-211
Joel Andrews, Greenville,	1.00-181
Ellis & Cass, Kirkville,	75-166
Jno. Smith, Clintonville,	75-163
R. S. Mead, Lock,	63-165
Jos. McFarlane, W. Bedford,	75-166
Lyman Rose, Alexandria,	75-159
H. W. McCarty, Leesville,	1.50-179
Saml. Childs, Cherry Valley,	1.00-174
"Harlo Phelps, "	1.00
J. M. Higbee, "	3.41-178
S. Prickett, Richfield,	1.00-178
Jas. T. Rice, "	1.00-112
Chas. Porter, "	1.50-110
W. Brownwell, "	1.75-186
J. L. Miller, Bath,	1.00-132
Caleb Ensign, Rootstown,	1.00-178
Saml. Stofor, "	1.00-178
E. Pickering, N. Hope, Pa.	1.50-187
Jno. Bushong, Bart,	1.25-136
A. Alexander, Columbiana,	1.63-178
Lewis Woods, "	1.50-167
Levi Hisey, "	1.63-178
Stacy Nichols, " 3 copies,	5.00-178
S. Hollingworth, Oakland,	3.00-175
A. Nickerson, "	1.38-162
N. Linton, Wilmington,	1.00-163
Thos. Kimbrough, Sligo,	1.00-178
E. S. Davis, "	1.00-178
J. M. Miller, "	1.00-178
Eleanor Longshore, "	1.00-178
A. M. Hale, Mogadore,	1.00-178
Silas Pepon, Painesville,	1.00-178
Asahel Case, Eagleville,	1.00-139
Plant, Hazetta,	1.75-171
W. Curtis, Farmington,	25-131
Noble Mason, Mecca,	1.50-114
Herman Benton, "	1.50-111
Jas. Ball, New Garden,	1.50-129
Andrew Pettit, Georgetown,	1.50-151
J. B. Ritchey, New Garden,	1.00-178
Wm. Paxton, Hambleton's Mills,	1.00-178
T. Donaldson, N. Richmond, 2 copies,	3.50-178
Thos. Gileston, "	1.50-150
Alonzo Randall, Fowler's Mills,	62-127
M. A. Earle, Chagrin Falls,	3.93-118
Joseph Elias, Painesville,	1.00-178
H. E. Still, Lodi,	1.00-149
Jas. Easton, Bloomingburgh,	1.00-179
Woodruff & Shipley, Hartford,	1.50-300
B. K. Shreve, Bookstore,	1.00-176
J. T. & J. J. Boone, Salem,	1.00-121
Wood & Cole, Copley Centre,	1.00-134
Caleb B. Colton, Garmersville,	1.00-177
Dr. J. Pierce, Randolph,	1.00-177
Jno. Pierce, Austinburgh,	1.00-192
B. Brosius, Mt. Union,	1.75-182
Z. Jenkins, Jr., Salem,	1.00-177
S. A. Kirk, Smithfield,	25-125
M. Griffith, Pennaville,	1.00-140
Henry Davis, Short Creek,	75-130
E. C. Tyner, Zanesville,	1.50-110
Jas. Crowninghill, Painesville,	1.50-128
Jos. Tuttle, "	2.00-154
H. Case, Rootstown,	1.00-178
David Allen, Ravenna,	1.00-140
C. Jones, Damascoville,	1.00-176
Lyman Hatfield, Chagrin Falls,	1.50-35
A. Farquhar, New Burlington,	1.00-178
Josiah Frantz, Salem,	1.00-135
U. D. Thomas, Fort William,	1.00-178
Isaac Wilson, "	"
Wm. M. Irwin, "	"
Barnett Baschore, New Antioch,	"
David Marble, "	"
Jas. Carman, "	"
Wm. C. Winter, Beeson's Store,	"
Danl. D. Davis, New Vienna,	"
Wm. Hussey, "	"
Saml. Myers, "	"
Thos. M. Smithson, "	"
Chris. Hildebrandt, "	"
Lewis Nardlyke, "	"
Jos. Baker, "	"
Jno. Morgan, "	"
Jos. Thornburg, Highland,	"
Milton McMillan, Wilmington,	"
D. Pierce, "	"
Thos. Whitney, "	"
Mahlon Wall, Oakland,	"
Edwin Congo, Harveysburgh,	"
Geo. Sheriff, "	"

* No H. Phelps at Cherry Valley—shall it be credited to L. Phelps, or O. Phelps?

67 Please take notice, that in the acknowledgment of subscription money for the Bugle, not only is the amount received placed opposite the subscribers name, but also the number of the paper to which he has paid, and which will be found in the outside column of figures.

NOTICE.

The Ex. Committee of the Western Peace Society will meet at the house of I. F. Smalley, in Randolph, the last Sunday in January. As business of importance will claim the attention of the Committee, it is hoped there will be a full attendance.

NOTICE.

The meeting of the Ashabola Co. Women's Anti-Slavery Society, will be held in Austintown, on Tuesday, first day of Feb., at 10 o'clock. A. M. A general meeting is the afternoon.

B. M. COWLES, Sec.

The Prisoner's Friend.

The third volume of the PRISONER'S FRIEND commences with the year 1848. We have now greatly extended its dimensions, and hope otherwise to improve its attractions and usefulness. The price will be enhanced fifty cents, bringing it at two dollars per annum. The present valuable contributors to its columns, we are assured, will continue their favors, and we hope to be able to enrich the publication, and to promote the cause to which it is devoted, with the productions of other pens equally gifted.

We are most happy to be able to inform our readers, that we have made arrangements with EDMUND QUINCY, MARY A. LIVERMORE, and D. K. LEE, to become regular contributors.

Every effort will be made to make it worthy to rank with the leading journals of the day, and every way deserving of the attractive title which it bears. No sentiments of an immoral tendency will be admitted, so that it will be rendered an acceptable

FAMILY NEWSPAPER.

To render the articles attractive, it is intended to present, occasionally,

APPROPRIATE ENGRAVINGS.

As we are opening a correspondence abroad, we shall present many valuable articles from

THE BEST FOREIGN WRITERS.

To render the periodical still more interesting, especially to those who take no other paper, we shall give more space to the

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

Such is a sketch of our general plan. How many of our old friends will continue their support, we know not. We hope not to miss a single name. On the contrary, will you not rather induce others to join with you? The prisoner cannot aid us. Of course, our enemies will not. To our friends, therefore, we look for aid in carrying forward, to its final consummation, this great and benevolent movement. We ask you to circulate this among your friends, and forward to us such sums as you may receive, either as subscriptions to the paper, or donations to the cause. Shall not the PRISONER'S FRIEND find a generous support? If you do no more, send \$1 for six months of the new volume, which commences with the year 1848.

It is confidently believed that no person here have equal facilities for conducting a periodical of this character.

DONATIONS IN AID OF THE CAUSE.

We not only desire to extensively circulate the Prisoner's Friend, with a view of changing the public sentiment respecting the treatment of the criminal, but we are anxious, also, to employ Lecturers, especially during the present winter, while the Legislatures are in session; also to circulate Petitions and Tracts, to visit Prisons, and to aid Prisoners to return home to their families, or to obtain an honest living when discharged.

We wish now to raise the sum of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS, to promote these objects. Kind reader, will you give your part of it?

CHARLES SPEAR,

JOHN M. SPEAR,

40 Cornhill, Boston, Jan. 1, 1848.

Books for the People.

Just received at the Salem Book-Store, Human Rights, and their Political Guarantees, by E. P. Hurlbut. Woman, her Education and Influence, by Mrs. Hugo Reid, with notes by Mrs. G. M. Kirkland. The Philosophy of Mesmerism. Book of the Teeth. Book of the Feet. Combe's & Fowler's Phrenological and Physiological works, &c., &c.

A GREAT VARIETY

Of Juveniles, selected with great care. All the standard "Water-Cure" works. Phonetic Works—all that are published in the United States. A variety of School, Classical, Scientific, and Miscellaneous Books. Blank Books, Slates and Stationery of all descriptions. All offered on the most favorable terms, by D. L. GALBREATH, Salem, Jan. 4th, 1848.

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